Numb. 396

The Daily Gazetteer.

Saturday, October 2. 1736.

N°. 396.

…d that the following *Extracts from the* Dutch …tator, *which have lain by to supply the Want of* …tch Mail, *will not be unacceptable to the Pub-*

… from the Sixth Part of the Dutch Spectator. …nus inter Opes inops, *is a noted saying of* Ho- …; *with Relation to which, the Spectator Diſcourſes* …:

RICHES, to ſpeak in the vulgar Way, are often the Gift of blind Fortune; but to be truly and decently Rich, is a Science, to which a Confluence of good Qualities, both natural and acquired, is neceſſary. He goes on to ſpeak of the wiſe and reaſonable Uſe of Riches, …the Art of drawing from them all the true …tage they are capable of yielding: He has no …d to the Boaſtings of certain fooliſh People, …hy the Name of Philoſophers, who exclaim … Money, and deſpiſe it as common Earth, and …eputе it as nothing: He allows them the fond …ction of extolling to the very Stars, the raſh … of one of their own Tribe, who having caſt …eaſures, which a Man of Senſe might have …ed ſo much Advantage from, into the Sea, …out as in Triumph, *that he had made himſelf* … This he calls an empty Noiſe, and reaſoning …t a Foundation, which can have no Effect on … of Judgment. What! (ſays he) has any …he Aſſurance to tell me, that becauſe Nature …ent with a little, therefore Riches are abſo- …uſeleſs; while at the ſame Time all his Senſes, … as mine, flatly contradict him and teſtify the …y! Nothing can be imagined more intolerable …is. Tho' Eloquence ſhould unite its utmoſt … would it be capable of hindering me from … what I feel? Would it perſuade me, that to …veniently lodg'd, to eat and drink well, to …on a warm and ſoft Bed, and to appear in a …me Dreſs, are uſeleſs and indifferent Things, …hy the leaſt Degree of our Love or Eſteem? … is nothing ſo prejudicial to Morality, as ſuch …ral Reaſonings. The only Means of render- …en virtuous, conſiſts in furniſhing them with …d juſt Ideas of Things, and as it were con- … with their own Reaſon to cauſe their Amend- … In this Caſe, we muſt tell them, that Riches …mſelves are doubleſs a real Good, and deſerve …re and Induſtry; but only in Proportion to …rue Value; and that Wiſdom and Virtue, the …ck Ornaments and moſt valuable Privileges of …ated Soul, whoſe uſefulneſs extends itſelf to … Ages, are infinitely more worthy of our …igorous Purſuits, than a Happineſs ſo limited, …arious and tranſitory.

… Spectator has no Inclination to enter upon …nſideration of Prodigality and Avarice, which …bjects long ſince exhauſted, and as it were, …Thread-bare, but chooſes rather to make ſome …y into the Conduct of thoſe People, who, tho' … Prodigal nor Avaricious, ſuffer their Money … by as uſeleſs, without drawing from it that …, and thoſe lawful Enjoyments, which it is …e of beſtowing on a wiſe and well regulated …ve. We are ſometimes liable to a Miſtake, …gining, that certain People deſerve the Cha- …of Avaricious, for no other Reaſon, than that …inly ſee them, notwithſtanding the continual …e of their Riches, make no better Figure than …eaneſt of their Neighbours: This, ſays he, is a …e we are often ſubject to; yet ſometimes thoſe …People, whoſe Conduct is thus miſunderſtood, …far from being Avaricious, that their Charity … Poor is exemplary: The Reaſon of their low …of Living, is only the Want of Skill to lay out …income in a free and becoming Manner. They …not bred to it; they go the ſame Road as their …s went, and they want Wit and natural Senſe, …portion their Manner of Living, to the Great- …of their Fortune. Let a good and ſenſible … but endeavour to ſet them right, and aſſiſt … with his Help and Advice; they are convinced he ſpeaks well, but they have not the Power to come to a Reſolution; they are too heavy, too ſlow, too low ſpirited, too little furniſh'd with a laudable Ambition to aſpire to a Change; and if they are inclined to uſe any Endeavours to raiſe themſelves to it, the dead Weight of Cuſtom hangs too heavy about them, and preſſes them down again. 'This 'Sort of People (ſays the Spectator) is very nume- 'rous among us; and I dare ſay, one needs only 'croſs a very ſmall Pool of Water, to find a whole 'Community in which there is Treaſure in abun- 'dance, more than any where elſe, and yet ſcarce 'any body that is Rich.' The Reader may eaſily gueſs what Community the Spectator hath in his Eye.

In another Diſcourſe, the Spectator inſerts two Letters from his Correſpondents: The firſt contains fine Remarks upon certain Texts of Scripture, which the Letter-writer conceives to be too much abuſed; particularly that which follows: *Let us do good to all, eſpecially to thoſe of the Houſhold of Faith.* In this Letter, is proved by invincible Arguments, that this Rule of Charity is of of univerſal Extent.

The ſecond Letter relates to a general Abuſe of Churches. The Letter is as follows.

SIR,

'SINCE you have taken upon you the Character 'of Inſpector into Defects and Abuſes, I am 'ſurprized, that you never yet caſt your piercing Eye 'on a certain Abuſe, which has entail'd upon us 'ſome Reliques of the *Romiſh* Superſtition, even ſince 'the Reformation; I mean the Cuſtom of burying 'the Dead in Churches: An Abuſe that ought not to 'be endured among us, who pretend to a Religion 'that is reform'd from all Superſtition, and therefore 'cannot be ignorant, that it is of little Conſequence, 'whether our Bodies, when dead, are depoſited in 'holy or common Earth, in expectation of the Re- 'ſurrection. In my Opinion, there is no Place 'where the burying of dead Carcaſſes is leſs proper 'than the Churches, which were built for no other 'end than the Exerciſe of Devotion. What Com- 'munion have the Dead with the Living? What 'Difference can it be to ſenſeleſs Corpſes, where 'they lie and moulder into Duſt? Do we not 'every Day perceive the filthy Smell of thoſe putrid 'Carcaſes filling our Churches, and not only diſturb- 'ing our Attention, but ſometimes infecting our 'Bodies with Ailments and Diſeaſes? Much rather 'ought we, in imitation of the ancient *Jews* and '*Romans*, to bury our Dead not only without the 'Walls of the Churches, but even without the Walls 'of our Cities. I doubt what is here propoſed, 'will make but little Impreſſion on many People, 'becauſe it is here become a Cuſtom to bury the 'common People, who cannot pay the Church 'Duties in Church yards, thoſe of the middle Sort 'in the Churches, and People of Quality under 'ſplendid Monuments; thus making a Diſtinction of 'Quality even after Death. But if we look well 'into the Matter, it muſt be confeſs'd, that it is all 'mere Vanity; and that the Philoſopher *Diogenes* 'was not in the Wrong, who when the Great '*Alexander*, finding him in the Charnel-houſe, ask'd 'him what he was ſeeking for, anſwer'd; *I am ſeeking* 'for your Father's Bones and thoſe of my Slave, but 'cannot find them, becauſe there is no Difference between 'them.

I am, your humble Servant.

I doubt, *ſays the Spectator*, whether it be poſſible, with the leaſt Shadow of Reaſon, to embrace any other Opinion than that which is here defended. That this extravagant Abuſe is very apt to cauſe Steams or Evaporations to riſe out of the Earth, which may be not only nauſeous but pernicious, eſpecially in the hotteſt Days of Summer, cannot but be clear to the meaneſt Underſtanding. The Truth of this, I find, is ſtrongly confirm'd by the Judgment of one of the greateſt Phyſicians that *France* ever produced. This excellent Perſon, tho' a zealous *Roman* Catholick, had given Orders in his Will for his own burial out of the City, and for inſcribing theſe or ſuch-like Words on his Tomb: *Here lieth N. N. who deſired to be interred in his own Ground, rather than in the Church, leſt he who ſtudied to promote Men's Health, while alive, ſhould be detrimental to it, when dead.* The ringing of Paſſing Bells, ſays the Spectator, is not ſo detrimental, tho' in my Opinion, it is very apt to excite melancholy Reflections, and nothing but the force of Cuſtom can hinder it from becoming ridiculous. Yet 'tis rather to be wiſh'd than hoped, that thoſe antiquated Follies will be laid aſide, ſo long as the extravagant Honours done to the Dead, ſhall add Fewel to the Pride of the Living.

The Spectator makes the following Reflections on Wakes and other Times of Publick Diverſion.

'Tis well known, ſays he, that ſuch Diverſions are chiefly enjoy'd by the common People; who being fatigued by labouring continually for a ſorry Living, find a Relaxation highly neceſſary for them. For ſeveral Months before theſe Feſtivals come, they pleaſe themſelves with the Expectation of approaching Joys. Then think they, we ſhall not only reſt from our mean Employments, but ſhall act the Part of Richer and more Creditable People; we ſhall appear with our beſt Cloaths, and with the help of our Savings not only live well, but divert ourſelves with the merry Humours of Harlequin and Punchanello. Theſe Imaginations brighten their Thoughts, diſpel the Clouds of Melancholy, and make them diſpatch their Buſineſs with Pleaſure and Alacrity. When the Feſtival is over, the Idea of it dwells long in their Imaginations, and is every Day revived by their Memories. But what would be the Conſequence, ſays the Spectator, if all ſuch Diverſions were entirely baniſhed? The Anſwer is, that the common People ſeeing themſelves cut off from all Hope of this Enjoyment, would become dull and ſpiritleſs, and loſe not only the Support of their Labour, but even the Comfort of Life. And not only ſo, but through the abſolute Neceſſity of diverting themſelves at Times, they would addict themſelves to leſs warrantable Pleaſures; which would be much more deſtructive to the State, than the Evil that was avoided. Let it not be objected, that they ought rather to addict themſelves to ſuch Relaxations as are edifying and apt to promote Virtue. 'Tis true, they ought ſo to do; but every thing cannot be ſo as it ought to be, nor indeed much otherwiſe than it is. To pretend to effect Impoſſibilities, is the moſt abſurd Extravagance that can be imagin'd. From all this it follows, ſays he, that the Government is not at all to be blamed for ſuffering publick Diverſions, tho' in ſome Reſpects not ſtrictly warranted by Religion, with deſign to guard againſt more pernicious Conſequences. Yet on the other hand, the Conduct of thoſe Reverend Divines who, without condemning that beneficial and neceſſary Indulgence of the Government, oppoſe with all poſſible Zeal the Abuſe of thoſe Diverſions, and the real Evil that ſometimes attends it, and who excite their Hearers by the moſt forcible Arguments to the reliſhing of leſs dangerous and more edifying Pleaſures, is worthy of the higheſt Applauſe.

LONDON.

Laſt Week came on at York, the Election of Sheriffs for that City for the Year enſuing, when the 4 following Gentlemen were propoſed by the Commons to the Bench, and had the following Votes. Mr. Skelton, Chymiſt, 59. Mr. Lawſon, Wine Merchant, 55. Mr. Matthews, Brewer, 59. Mr. Agar, Confectioner, 55. But Mr. Skelton paying his Fine, Mr. Lawſon and Mr. Agar were elected.

Yeſterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordſhips were pleaſed to appoint Francis Gaſherry, Eſq; Comptroller of the Six-penny Office, to be Commiſſioner of the Sick and Hurt Office, in the room of Kendrick Edgebury, Eſq; deceaſed.

Their Lordſhips were likewiſe pleaſed to appoint Mr. Burchett, one of the Clerks in the Admiralty Office, Son of Joſiah Burchett, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Sandwich, and Secretary to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to ſucceed Mr. Gaſherry as Comptroller of the Six-penny Office.

This

This Evening the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Lonſdale, is expected in Town from France, to his Houſe in Pall-Mall.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of Commons, ſet out from his Houſe in Leiceſter fields, for his Seat at Ditton in Surry.

On Wedneſday laſt died of a Fever at Mr. Chelſum's in Smith ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. Jordan, a young Gentleman of about 14 Years of Age, belonging to Weſtminſter School, Son of the Reverend Mr. Jordan, Chancellor of Burwaſh in Suſſex. And,

To-morrow Night his Corpſe is to be interred in the Cloyſters, Weſtminſter Abby.

On Wedneſday Night laſt a Servant Maid belonging to Mr. Lumm, was robbed and ſtripped by four Foot Soldiers in George Yard, Weſtminſter.

Yeſterday Margaret Giffery, who was committed ſome time ago by Col. De Veil for further Examination, on Suſpicion of having feloniouſly ſtolen a Gold Watch Chain, was finally committed to Newgate upon the Oath of Mr. Peter Lammas, an eminent Merchant; who ſwore to the ſaid Chain, and that it was pick'd out of his Pocket, with a Gold Watch thereunto belonging, and two Cornelian Seals ſet in Gold; two Women pretending on the 5th of laſt Month to pick him up about 11 o'Clock at Night, which he refuſing to comply with, one of 'em ſnatch'd the ſaid Gold Watch, Chain, and Seals, and both ran away as faſt as they could, and he not being able to overtake them, has had no Tidings of his Watch or Chain, tho' he advertiſed it, till the ſaid Woman was ſtopped, and put in the News by Colonel De Veil.

About Four this Afternoon, Dr. Taylor, his Majeſty's Oculiſt, will certainly be at his Houſe in Suffolk-ſtreet for eight Days. Monday come ſe'nnight the 11th Inſt. is fixed for his beginning his Journey to Canterbury and France.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 151 1-half for the Opening. India 182. South Sea 100 3-4ths. Old Annuity 114 1-4th. New Ditto 111 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 105 to 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 118 Royal Aſſurance 111. London Aſſurance 15. African 16. India Bonds 6l. 11s. to 12s Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 6l. 6s. to 7s. Prem. South Sea ditto 5l. 10s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 1l. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 1-half to 5 1-half. Prem. Engliſh Copper 2l. 8s. Welſh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 3-4ths per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2 5-8ths to 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 117.

Cuſtom-houſe, London, 24 Sept. 1736.

To be SOLD,

By Order of the Honourable Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, &c.

ON Wedneſday and Thurſday the 6th and 7th Days of October, 1736, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon of the ſame Days, will be put up to Sale, in the Long Room at the Cuſtom-houſe, London, ſeveral Parcels of Bohea and Green Tea, Raw and Roaſted Coffee, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, French Wine, Rice and 62 Casks of Refuſed Wine, two Bolts of Canvas, and ſome empty Sacks.

To be ſeen and taſted at the King's Ware-houſe on Monday the 4th, Tueſday the 5th, and on Wedneſday Morning before the Sale.

Catalogues to be had at the King's Warehouſe.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament for building a Bridge croſs the River Thames, from the New Palace Yard in the City of Weſtminſter, to the oppoſite Shore in the County of Surry, having appointed the Payments to be made into the Bank of England by the Contributors to the ſaid Lottery, and given Notice thereof in the London Gazette, purſuant to the Directions of the ſaid Act: And it having ſince been repreſented to the ſaid Managers and Directors, that it will be more convenient to have the Times of Payment enlarged, the ſaid Managers and Directors do therefore give Notice, that they have enlarged the Times of Payment in Manner following; that is to ſay, twenty Shillings on each Ticket to be paid at the Time of Subſcribing, for which Purpoſe, Books are now open at the Bank, and will be continued ſo to the 14th Day of October next; forty Shillings more to be paid on each Ticket on or before the 30th Day of November following, and the remaining forty Shillings on or before the 29th Day of January next.

East India Houſe, Sept. 24, 1736.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the Eaſt Indies, do hereby give Notice, purſuant to a Reſolution of a General Court of the ſaid Company, held this Day, that they will on the 31ſt of March next, pay the Principal and Intereſt due on all their Bonds which carry more than Three per Cent. per Annum Intereſt; and that from and after that Time, all Intereſt thereon ſhall ceaſe; but that the preſent Proprietors of ſuch Bonds are hereby allowed to the Firſt Day of November next, incluſive, to bring the ſame to the Accomptant of the ſaid Company, at their Houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet (if they think fit) to be marked, in order to be exchanged for new Bonds carrying Intereſt after the Rate of Three Pounds per Cent. per Annum, from the ſaid 31ſt of March next, payable at ſix Months Notice from the Company, or the reſpective Proprietors of ſuch exchanged Bonds: And they do hereby further give Notice, that all the Intereſt which will become due on the preſent Three and a Half per Cent. Bonds, to the ſaid 31ſt of March next, will be paid by the Company at the Time of bringing ſuch Bonds to be marked, in order to be exchanged for new Bonds, and that ſuch new Bonds will be accepted in Payment for Goods bought at the Company's Sales, when ſix Months Intereſt is due thereon.

Yeſterday (October 1.) was publiſhed,

THE POLITICAL STATE of Great Britain for the Month of SEPTEMBER, 1736.

Containing in particular,

I. Journal of the Proceedings and Debates of laſt Seſſion of Parliament continued. Containing,
1. Accounts of the *ſinking Fund*.
2. Motion for raiſing the Supplies within the Year, with the Debate thereon.
3. An Account of Duties payable in the Plantations.
4. Petition againſt ſpirituous Liquors.
5. The Reſolutions upon which the Bill againſt them was founded.
6. Mr. P——y's Speech againſt the high Duties propoſed.
7. Anſwer thereto.
8. An Account of the hereditary and temporary Exciſe moved for, with the Debate thereon.
9. Petitions againſt the Bill, with the Debate upon that Subject.
10. Debate in relation to the Sum to be given to the Civil Liſt, in lieu of the Duties on ſpirituous Liquors,
11. Motion for ſecuring to the Crown the full Amount of the preſent Civil Liſt Revenues; with the Debate on that Occaſion.

II. Marriages, &c.

III. Bill of Mortality.

N. B. The Proceedings and Debates of laſt Seſſion were begun in the Political State for the Month of June laſt; and ſhall be continued Monthly till concluded.

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